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The Chicago Tribune.

"Want" Advertisements

VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PARIS IS MUCH EXCITED.

WAS THE PROPOSED TOURNAMENT LEFT TO A WOMAN?

WHERE GREEK MET GREEK

THE FALL OF WAR FORTUNATELY AT FEDERAL HALL LAST NIGHT.

QUITE A SHREWD SCHEME

LABOR CAUSES ANOTHER OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ROADS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH.

EASTMAN 1

HOW THEY DREW JURIES.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

STATE PRINTING STEAL.

...ON THREE TRACKS.

...AT HARTFORD, LEXINGTON, AND WASHINGTON.

...

...

...

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

PORTAGE.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

MR. PARNELL'S health has improved.

THE Paris Exhibition will probably be postponed until 1889.

FIRE at Elk River, Minn., destroyed three mills, a chair factory, and a hotel.

THE Chinese portion of San José, Cal., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night.

PETER HAYES was hanged in New York City yesterday for the murder of *John Dennis*.

FOUR negro boys were killed yesterday at Wilmington, N. C., by the explosion of a gun.

A SPECIAL service of the troops at Washington barracks was held yesterday in honor of Queen Victoria.

S. S. KNOX, cashier of the Bank of Mobile, O. T., is under arrest on the charge of robbery, and the bank has been closed.

SENATOR-ELECT LOGAN introduced a bill in the Illinois Senate yesterday to prohibit the teaching of foreign languages in public schools.

IN the legislative investigation into the charges against the trustees of the Quincy Soldiers' Home a report has been made exonerating them.

CHARLES JAMES FOX[illegible] of Gettysburg was yesterday chosen United States Senator by the West Virginia Legislature to succeed Senator Camden.

W. J. DE PAUW, the millionaire capitalist, manufacturer, and philanthropist of New Albany, Ind., died in the city yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy.

CLOTHIERS & Co., New York grain brokers, have been arrested in the suit. They were largely short on May wheat and were caught on the rise.

AN INDIAN baby juvenile in Canada, and some humane men predict general backsliding in case the President issues a non-intercourse proclamation.

THE Quadruple Plate Pool bill was referred in the Illinois Senate yesterday to the Committee on Agriculture. This is not down as a temporary victory for Gallagher.

PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD, grand-nephew of the Emperor William, and only son of Prince Carl of Prussia, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He was entertained by the German Consul.

ANTI-SEMITIC demonstrations continue to be made in Paris, causing great excitement. The police have been called out to disperse processions and many of the leaders of the mobs have been arrested.

REPORTS show that the recent earthquake in the Southwest extended from the Pacific coast in Mexico and Southern California to the Northwest Territory. The disturbance state that there was an unusual disturbance, and that eruptions have broken out at various points.

A TERRIFIC thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy hail and wind equal to a hurricane, swept over the Alleghany Mountains in Somerset and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania, Wednesday night, causing great destruction to property.

IN the Illinois House yesterday the Hurd-Gallagher bill came up. An amendment offered by Mr. Bostwick of La Salle providing for the purchase of a cottage farm within twenty miles of the limits of any city taking advantage of the act, and the election thereof by average votes was adopted by a vote of 83 to 34, whereupon the friends of the Hurd measure declared that it settled the whole question, and Mr. Hurd announced there was no use of attempting to push the bill with the amendment attached. The Wrentin bill was then taken up and read a second time.

Even the London *Standard* condemns the Tory Manners for refusing to grant the inquiry demanded by Mr. Dillon concerning the Times' charges. This is all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that the President is the official organ of the Tory party, and that it has hitherto been the thick-and-thin supporter of the Salisbury Government. The would party has treasured spots, but on the standard mark by their action "the Parnellites will be in a better position than they ever before and will make capital out of the whole affair."

THE latest public debt statement, dated April 30, gives the gold assets of the Treasury as $97,000,000. This does not look much like a depletion of our gold supply by the employment of the silver standard over the continent notions of silver dollars. In fact about time for the politicians of Wall street and the White House to admit that, with all their knowledge of profits and per cent, they are not practically what is known as financial statesmanship. The public need expect nothing of the kind, however. Most likewise when the gold in the Treasury will probably be little if any short of 60 millions. Precious Chestnut will again yield to the claims of Wall street on this subject, namely neither to the remonstrances of facts. It requires no foresight to see that he has the future.

THE local money market was quiet yesterday, with good demand for customers' paper. Rates ranged from 6 to 8 per cent. New York exchange rose to 50 cents premium under strong demand. Sterling exchange was dull. The New York stock market opened unevenly.—The Chicago grain market was active and much stronger, with some of foreign markets and a heavy export movement in the cereal. Other articles averaged easier, perhaps on account of the rain, and provisions were lower. Eighteen cars graded 1 mixed were on sale of the forenoon of the shifting pool. As compared with Wednesday corn closed unchanged, but a shade higher; oats 1/2 cent higher, wheat 1 cent higher; corn 1/2 cent lower, oats 1/2 cents lower, pork 25 cents, lard 5c cents lower, and [illegible] 1/2 cents higher.

ADDRESS concerning the Hon. Grant Salmon Hodges for Governor, the Democrats of Kentucky completed their State ticket as follows: James W. Bryan, Lieutenant-Governor; J. W. Hardin, Attorney-General; LaFayette Grubbs, Auditor; Richard Tate, Treasurer.

TO PROTECT TRADING IN FUTURES.

IT is not probable that the passage of Senator Farwell's bill would break up the Chicago Board of Trade as well as the Boston shoals, as intimated in yesterday's advices from Springfield, but it would hamper the business of the board, and there is no room for doubt that it would work injury to the class it is professedly intended to benefit. To prohibit the selling of grain or provisions unless the seller has "then and there a fully executed agreement except calling for and demanding" the property as sold would very much lessen the present facilities which the farmer has for disposing of his product. It would in all probability result in widening by a considerable percentage the difference between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer.

The packer buys logs at the current market price and a large percentage of the product is sold by him the same day for delivery at some time in the future. He sells the pork, or lard, or whether long before they are ready for delivery, and perhaps even before the animals enter his slaughter-house. By doing so he can count on the profit of the operation and can hereby secure for it, because the buyer knows that the business is conservatively sound. The latter as well as the former would be obliged to allow a much wider margin if compelled to hold the property while the meat was being cured, because of the risk of loss by a decline in the market in the meantime. But the selling here referred to could not be done under a law which discouraged buyers from selling hard by abridging their freedom to buy and sell the property on a speculative basis. The grain business would suffer in a similar way by the passage of such a bill. The farmer is now able to sell his wheat and corn whenever he wishes to do so, because the buyer in the country can sell to exporters, millers, or shippers in this market, and perhaps without any intention of sending it here at all. The whole visible supply of wheat in the Northwest was sold here early last winter, and has since been bought by the speculative trade (1) wanted for shipment to the seaboard. But for the facilities thus afforded the price of wheat would possibly have been 10 cents per bushel less than that quoted—in all probability it would have been fully 15 cents less—the difference being a direct loss of so much to the actual producer. But only this, but the price obtainable by the farmer would have fluctuated much more widely than they are ever apt (but) to do on account of a corner. Under a law prohibiting a free the great of the right to deliver at to sell for delivery we should witness a return to the conditions of "the good old times" when the arrival of a few more wagon-loads than had been counted on for a given day would depress the selling price 10 or 20 per cent, with the original figure a very few cents on that. The speculative trading, as distinguished from the mere betting of the bucket-shop, acts as a cushion does with the steam engine, equalizing the pressure and preventing a sudden stoppage by a temporary increase of the work to be done.

The opinion has gained ground extensively in the country that the trading in produce on Change in this city is done at the expense of the farming community, and that the latter would be very much better off without it. This is a big mistake. Undoubtedly a great deal of gambling is done on Change which does not accrue to the benefit of the farmer or any one else; but as a whole the Board of Trade is a friend which the farmer could not well do without, and whose power, as well as intentions, he cannot properly measure. It is true that the trading rules something but if the whole thing could be correctly ferreted out it would probably be found that the cost is much less than what is added by it to the sum which the farmer receives for his product. In other words, the profits, if any, ought to come from the ultimate consumer, and not from the producer. The latter quite himself sees to secure his friend.

OUR HEREDITARY RIGHT TO WORRIES.

IT may be considered doubtful whether Gen. Sherman has ever produced a better piece of writing than his reply to the recent eulogy of Gen. Lee by Lord Wolseley which appeared in a recent number of an Indian magazine. Gen. Sherman's article is contained in the current number of the *North American Review*, and should be read by every one who enjoys a vigorous yet thoroughly courteous bit of criticism. Without in the least discouraging Gen. Lee he endeavors his career in a startling manner.

When Gen. Sherman remarks that only twice—at Antietam and Gettysburg—did Gen. Lee venture outside of the "offensive-defensive," leaving to the rear case the champion of the antagonistic, and forced to retreat to the other, and that "as an aggressive soldier Lee was not a success," he goes to the very root of Wolseley's contention. The test of a great soldier is his ability to attack and succeed, and measured by this test Lee was not a great soldier. In later criticism of Gen. Grant's strategy, tactics, and personal character has been made time to comment on the following extract:

> By general orders in ordering the Southern to the field of Lee's army, dating from the 2d to 4th of May, 1864, Gen. Grant, in Washington, by telegraph, and discussing the whole question of movements and fighting, the details of which were left entirely to him. Without any personal consultation or conference, he moved by the right flank, crossed the Rapidan, and fought the battle of the Wilderness, which was followed by the battle of Spotsylvania, and then by a succession of battles, ending with the investment of Petersburg and the final capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army. Considering these events had passed through it, but from a time since of humanity protected the property, and, as a consequence, the Rebel forces since that, and had a practically inexhaustible supply of food for man and beast. Gen. Grant felt that his sacrifices of life were being greatly increased by the existence of these supplies, and he determined to cripple the enemy by destroying them. The policy which Gen. Sherman had adopted further south with such good effect, both in weakening the enemy and in saving life, he contemplated too, therefore to adopt to a march through the Shenandoah. The result justified the rule. With the occasional resources sufficiently cut off, Lee, always on the defensive and confined to the range of ration to Virginia, felt the hopelessness of continuing the fight longer. Many thousands of lives on both sides were saved by the destruction of those rich and harvests.

It may be that some bituminous were destroyed in the rain; it could hardly be otherwise. But it will be observed that even the ruthless Sherman does not charge that any non-combatants—men, women, or children—were slain, or otherwise maltreated, imprisoned and hampered or even confined houses or any province that those of a particular ruling whose people were in contemplated rebellion should be spared state destruction would hasten the close of a great war which was carrying the agony of bereavement to countless households in every part of the land. The Sesame who lived or are free, alive or the South.

DEMORALIZING MEASURE.

Senator Harris's amendment to the Clark Substituting bill, offered when that measure was taken up on a second reading in the Senate Wednesday, was, to put it mildly, a great mistake. It does not improve the bill, while it makes if it does not materially endanger its passage. The Clark bill as drawn is to prevention. Under does the number of city wards will be twenty-five within a few years, when said territory is annexed to the city. Why Senator Harris should want to bring twenty-five wards instead of twenty-four is unfortunately he has not sufficiently explained. Senator Blackburn's idea however in the measure gives rise to some speculation. The opposition from "Farmer" McGaughey's hostile organ has been conspicuous in its opposition since the session began to every measure intended for the better government of Cook County. He was for the Hardy county-line-and-amendment-the-constitution. It may be part of the tactics which certain gang politicians in this city are said to have adopted in order to defeat the Clark bill. These professional registers are now credited with their importance as most consummate. Each one of these members has self-complacently part of the political machinery of the city just now. But one of these wards is to be curtailed, so to say, to twenty-fourth, with the chance of being lost to the ranks when the next legislative cross to be overthrown. It is hinted of the kind that are instigating to defeat the Clark bill, and Senator Humphrey seems to be their agent, while Senator Harris has permitted himself to be used, unwittingly no doubt, as their tool. The peculiar methods of the registers are being watched. It remains to be seen whether they will have sufficient influence to induce members of the Illinois Assembly to aid them in trying to defeat the Clark bill. They surely have of the support of some members who represent the notoriously under-represented wards of the city—such as the Fourteenth, the Twelfth, the Fourth, and the Fifth. Senator Harris's representative part of the Fourteenth, which, with its 16,000 inhabitants, has but the same representative in the Council as the 35,000 people of the Tenth Ward. He would hardly have contributed to the aid and comfort of the interests but he subserved their purpose. As the matter stands just now he ought to have the Clark bill engrafted to a second reading, have its amendment withdrawn, and then have the bill passed to the stage it came from the House. If this cannot be done, the bill as amended should be passed at once and sent to the House for concurrence to the amendment. Mr. Clark, the author of the bill, will probably accept that. Only interested parties of the small-potato establishment will offer any opposition.

OUR NATIONAL BANK BILL.

There is a bill which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate at Springfield which provides for the establishment of savings banks under State supervision throughout Illinois. The history of the measure is somewhat interesting. It was introduced in the House by Mr. Reynolds (the City of Farmers), and referred to the Banking Committee, which recommended its passage. After a second reading it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which reported it back with a few amendments, and was passed by the House and sent to the Senate the 5th of last month. It was read a second time a few days afterwards and referred to a third reading. Nothing has since been heard of it. The author and those interested in it would like to know the reason why. Senator Evans of Aurora, it appears, has charge of the bill, which is really one of the most important introduced during the session.

Illinois is one of the few States of the Union which have no savings banks under State supervision. The bill proposes to supply this want. It is modeled on the State Savings Bank laws of the Eastern States. Every precaution that could suggest itself to the authors for the security of the depositors is embodied in the bill. It has been favorably received in other branches of the General Assembly. Why, then, should that action on the measure be delayed? Is there any sinister purpose in delaying it? It is intended principally for the benefit of hard-working, industrious people of humble means. It proposes to establish savings institutions under State guaranty in which the whole public shall have confidence. It seems to provide for the thrifty mechanic and his family a place in which to deposit the savings of a moderate sum of income. It is, in short, a measure to promote thrift and temperance, economy and industry, and to improve the opportunities of the workingmen of the State. It is impossible to estimate and why its passage should be obstructed or delayed.

JUDICIAL PEACH PITS.

There seems to be no limit to the capacity of the Parnell Branch people in the way of foolishness, particularly when it comes to the shape of demonstrations against the Tribune. The present flurry in Paris began with the arrest of M. Schoenebeck on the frontier. Learning under the question of investigation, all the evidence there had to show an ingenious, experienced, and mysterious person, who on several occasions had been engaged in Russian assignments, and was actively carrying against German authority at the time of his arrest. The act of the moment in releasing him was a preposterous one, for he had provocation enough to have held him, and it showed that he has no desire to endanger the peace between the two countries for any trifling reason. Belief in this direction, the Parisians now turned upon the performance of Wagner's opera of "Lohengrin," and sought to make them the butt of their hatred of all things German. The Wagner motif is an old and old one. Wagner was a man of very positive talents and merged at his treatment in Paris during the first visit, he made some very bitter things when he returned to Germany. Until the present time no attempt has been made to perform the Wagner operas unless, though selections have been played in concerts. During the Wagner opera season, though selections of the music of this master would not allow it. But now Wagner is dead and many of the Paris Wagnerites, headed by M. Lamoureux, thought the feeling might have died out sufficiently to allow the performance of "Lohengrin." Wagner's most popular work. Other musicians in Paris have more than once expressed their astonishment that the French should attempt to naturalize music and express their hatred of a people by attacks upon the most universal and consummation of all arts. The mob, however, has succeeded in closing the theatre where the performance were in progress. This accomplished, the same mob has now taken up the failure of marching through the streets and cheering Germans, and of going to Cherbourg and hooting their decision of the march, the Empress, and the German Government, accompanying it with the familiar "à Berlin," which let them such a fool's chase in 1870, and other insulting cautions. The Government has acted wisely in ratifying not the price to put down these demonstrations, which if unchecked might have led to an attack upon the frontier. Cherbourg or some other equally dangerous outbreak. Meanwhile the old Iron Chancellor grimly watches the proceedings and bides his time. The mob may put up for the and then the fur will fly. The events of the present week clearly illustrate the weakness of the French towards the Germans, and show how easily it is manipulated by their military adventurers, Boulanger. It remains to be seen whether the Government is strong enough to prevent the love of the honorable enthroned a battle-plunging the country into a war with the gloss France entrapped.

Some of the numerous candidates for postmaster under the Cleveland rule seem to think that if they but secure the endorsement or recommendation of the county Democratic committee of this county their election is assured. There is no certainty about that. If weaker but candidates are nominated for the postmaster, or rather how many committees may endorse them, they cannot be elected. The record of Cook County will have something to say about the matter. The election will not occur until four weeks from next Monday. There is ample time to look over the matter. The fact that, according to previous arrangement, the Democratic Committee of Cook County will meet to approve of the Republican Committee, and that the Republican primaries must be distinctly followed by the Democratic, gives some assurance that good men only will be named. It is not a positive guarantee, however. The tendency of small politicians to train stands in the way. If the result is not satisfactory to the public of to the members of our bar of Chicago there will be an independent ticket in the field beyond a doubt. The committeemen may as well make up their minds to this and govern themselves accordingly. The number of small fry who pose this year opposed as candidates during the last three or four days indicates danger and trouble ahead. Some of these persons would have been honored by the election of their names for Justice of the Peace tomorrow. The people of this county are proud of the high character of the judiciary as a whole. They will not tolerate a swearing of the high standard to gratify petty ambition, to satisfy jealousy politicians, or to serve the ends of scrapping correspondents.

The Democrats of Kentucky have nominated Gen. Packer for Governor. Nothing could have been more appropriate. In the War of the Rebellion he is one who received from Gen. Grant the ever-memorable reply: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Those conditions conditions were at once accepted and the surrender of 16,000 rebels in arms followed. The news of Gen. Packer's fat unconditional victory took heart and sent the cold shivers through the rebels, North and South.

Now let the Republicans of Kentucky meet this rebel fairly with a loyal citizen and give the State a fair chance to cause rebs once more. It has been said that Kentucky furnished its pets to both armies. There were as many soldiers of the Union that came from the Blue Grass State, and from their number should be chosen the Republican standard bearer in the approaching conflict with the revived Confederacy. The election will occur the first day of next August. To Gen. Geo. Packer will be elected, no matter who runs against him, but the Republicans should enter the fray accept the challenge thrown down and give the colors of the State which was in June a worshiper at the shrine of Henry Clay, a fair chance to record its present sentiments upon the issue which was the law of battle between Grant and Buckner. Have refused the Democratic majority about 10,000, which would indicate an alteration for genius, if not a leaning toward loyalty.

There is no sense (and till) before the Legislature intended to drive out such methods as Scully of Tuscarora, who has blighted those fine counties of the State by the construction of the cursed Scully land system. The measure is now on the order of a third reading in the House, having already passed the Senate. This bill was drafted by Senator Gilmore. There is another bill of precisely similar character, only differing slightly in phraseology, which was drafted by Mr. Scully, and is now on a first reading in the Senate, having passed the House. Either of these bills would meet the purpose for which both were drafted. The members of the respective bodies ought to come together and agree on one of them. There is reason to fear that if they do not agree neither will pass. This would be a misfortune. The Scullys ought to be ruined out. They are a curse to the State and a blight on the localities where they have introduced the Scully system. They have been interested too long. Mr. Scully and Senator Gilmore, on sensible and patriotic intervening, ought to unite in pushing one of the two measures to a speedy passage.

There is really no lack of non-poverty experience. They number generally of a proprietary nature report partners of this and their wants is to work upward generally by starting it of as to open his own business, getting along in the world. "Over the town hall was to be seen a number of [illegible] men, mostly in need of employment, and many of them were in a state of destitution."

TAKING UP THE DEBATE.

ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

THE BLACK LIST REVISED.

FAIRY LAMP SALE.

"ACORN."

Only 50c Each.

Every one should have one. A suitable Home Decoration.

"VENICE."

The latest production in Home Furnishing, hand-painted, beautiful design, cut glass ware, only

$45.00.

The largest line of Chinese Rice and Cheese Jars kept in the city. AT POPULAR PRICES. It will pay you to visit us.

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TELEPHONE MAIN 4000.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER,

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It is Worth Remembering—

The Best Sell Off First.

ALL ONE PRICE, $2.23!

JUST FOR TODAY.

Silk Umbrellas $2.25

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GREAT VARIETY OF HANDLES.

State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

The Elegant Upright Side Show Case used in Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Department; also 100 Counters, 1,000 feet of Shelving, Glass Sash, Gas Fixtures, Platform Scale, etc.

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Absolutely Pure.

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WANTED TO RENT.

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LOCAL LABOR TROUBLE

THAT ALLEGED RAPHAEL.

TUG-OWNERS IN TROUBLE.

$25.

TO ORDER—Elegant Imported Suits and Clothes

SUITINGS,

in Blue, Brown, Gray, and Black. Cohen guaranteed fast to fade.

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AREND'S KUMISS,

The greatest nerve tonic and blood and strength builder. Used by leading physicians of Europe and America.

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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Graduate work.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

HOTEL VENDOME.

Boarding and transient, New York.

OAK HILL HOUSE,

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS.

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PILES. "SALT" RHEUM

Vaughan's Seed Store

PHILA. LAWN MOWERS

STATE LINE

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Sealed Proposals for Stationery.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Treasury Department.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Stevens' Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

PENSIONS

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

C. A. Sawtelle of San Francisco is at the Auditorium. Congressman J. Cal. Wyandy, W. Va., J. S. Robinson, Omaha, and Col. C. C. Bush, Baker county, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The North Town Aurora has now twelve men at work. Its patrol for protection each night.

The following concrete work made in the Peacedale township: Lyndrum Cooper, Frank L. Collins, and Stephen Leonard, at one place, Wayne Hall was asked to resign, and did so.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Sanders agencies (Tribune Building), was as follows: 7 a. m., 48°; 7 a. m., 47°; 7 p. m., 47°; 11 p. m., 47°. Maximum, 1 p. m., 48°; 7 p. m., 47°.

A gentleman brought a strange creature to the Water-Office yesterday which he said had been drawn through the Illinois Central. It is supposed to have been and was about two inches in diameter, and looked to himself. It was about a week from the Exhibition.

Attorney Darrow has been retained by Corporation Counsel Bowen to look after the ordinance covering railways in Chicago that was voted on last election, all parties interested having a copy of the ordinance, and will make a test case before the Supreme Court.

Brennan Brothers have late copies of Illustration, Pictorial Weekly, La Mode for Ladies, Children, Fancy Work and the Household, Daily Morning Call, Punch, Le Monde Illustre, Le Rire, and the London Graphic (weekly).

The Board of Election Commissioners will meet Saturday to take action as to the petitions for at all precincts that said over 40 votes at the last election. They will also examine all the petitions to the first ward of Hyde Park, and to consider to merge Hyde Park into the city.

The new District Avenue Police Station, at the corner of Douglas avenue, has been completed and accepted by the Supervisors. It is a two-story and basement building, 40x80 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, slate roof, Lincoln, Englewood, and the Union Park. It was constructed by Elliott Jones Bros. and cost $25,000.

James S. Walker has bought the lots at Nos. 178 and 180 Fourth avenue, opposite George M. Pullman's residence, and will erect a two-story and basement store and flat building thereon. The lots are to cost $ and have rented for the two for $2,400.

The Controller will begin the payment of the vouchers of the judges and clerks of the spring election about next Tuesday or Wednesday. It is a singular fact that about 200 judges and clerks of the last election have not presented their vouchers for said services, and unless they do so soon they will be barred by the statute of limitations. The total amount to be paid is $40,000.

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Prize Commissioner Stephen French of New York City was the guest of Inspector Bonfield yesterday. The two made a long, pleasant journey of the stations, the prisoner being in charge of Sergeant Hunt. The latter made a special request that the prisoner be allowed to remain in the wagon, and not be taken into the stations, and this request was granted by Bonfield, and Hunt and the prisoner had a pleasant ride.

Mrs. Kate Franklin, a beautiful woman, was yesterday sent to the county agency by Judge Prendergast, pending in the court of insane inquiry. She lives at No. 45 Eldridge court and is the wife of Alexander Franklin, a wealthy retired merchant. Her mother, Mrs. Kate Franklin, is also insane, and was sent to the county agency a few days ago.

Lyman Gates is large holdings consisting principally of real estate, owing to their unsettled condition, is compelled to sell the property which belongs to the estate of the late Lyman Gates, of Evanston, Illinois, and Mrs. Gates, of Evanston, Illinois, and Mrs. Gates, of Evanston, Illinois, and Mrs.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DRESSING AFFAIRS.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

FINANCIAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO LEASE.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris in Paris.

Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter: We have been having a most unbearable week at the theatres, two out of the three plays at the leading houses having provoked strong animadversion and other criticism. One of these, Zola's "Nana," dramatized at the Vaudeville, certainly deserves all the adverse comments that it received. Not only was the leading subject of the work detestable, and as delineated by the lead it scarcely ought to have been put upon the stage, but as a drama the piece was disconnected and lacked consecutive interest. Many of the scenes were disgusting and revolting, and the whole play was a failure. Zola's "Nana" is the story of a courtesan, who, after having ruined many men, and squandered their fortunes, is herself ruined by a young nobleman, who, after having squandered his own fortune upon her, finally kills himself in her presence. The character of Nana is a most repulsive one, and the actress who undertook the part, Mme. Judic, a favorite singer, who has never before appeared in a dramatic piece, was entirely unequal to the task. Her voice, which is a fine one, was lost in the vastness of the theatre, and her acting was coarse and vulgar. Mme. Judic is a favorite with the Parisian public, and her appearance in this piece was looked forward to with much interest, but her failure was complete, and the piece was withdrawn after a few representations. The other piece, "Les Faux Menages," at the Gymnase, is a comedy of modern life, and is very clever and interesting. The plot is a simple one, and the characters are few in number. The scene is laid in the country, at the house of a wealthy gentleman, whose daughter has married a young nobleman, who, after the honeymoon, has returned to his bachelor habits, and left his wife to pass the time as best she can. She finds it dull, and, being a pretty, coquettish little woman, she amuses herself by flirting with a young man who is visiting at the house. Her husband returns, and, finding out the state of affairs, is very angry, but his wife, by her tact and cleverness, succeeds in reconciling him to the situation, and in making him see that he has been in the wrong. The piece is well written, and is very well acted by the company of the Gymnase, which is one of the best in Paris. Mme. Pierson, who plays the part of the wife, is a charming actress, and is a great favorite with the public. Her dress is always in the height of the fashion, and is very becoming to her. She wears a great deal of jewelry, and her diamonds are said to be very fine. Mme. Pierson is a Parisian by birth, and is a great favorite in society as well as on the stage. She is very fond of horses, and is a fine rider. She is also a good musician, and is said to be a very fine performer on the piano. She is a great favorite with the Empress Eugenie, who frequently visits her at her house in the Champs Elysees. Mme. Pierson is a widow, and has a son and daughter. The latter is a young girl, and is said to be very beautiful. She is to be married in a few months to a young nobleman, who is a great favorite in society, and who is very rich. The marriage will be a very brilliant affair, and will be celebrated with great splendor. The young lady's trousseau is said to be a most magnificent one, and the presents which she has received from her friends are very numerous and costly. Among the latter is a set of diamonds presented by the Empress Eugenie, which is said to be worth $20,000. The Empress is very much attached to the young lady, and has been very kind to her. The marriage will take place in the Church of the Madeleine, and will be followed by a grand reception at the residence of the bride's mother, in the Champs Elysees.

Notes on Music.

Miss Hauser has written her memoirs, and some extracts from them have been published in the Philadelphia Press prior to their appearance in book form. They are very interesting, particularly those that touch upon her husband and sisters of the stage. Hauser and Rudolphsen were the first husband and wife who ever appeared together in opera in this country. Rudolphsen was a Danish singer, who came to this country and married Miss Hauser. They were divorced, and Rudolphsen married Miss Kellogg, who is now Mme. Strakosch. Rudolphsen died in Europe, and Miss Hauser has been married to Mr. Hauser, a Philadelphia merchant, for many years. Miss Hauser has been a great favorite in Philadelphia, and has made many friends there. Her memoirs will be published in book form in a few days.

Performance of the Harmonic Club.

Harmonic concerts, "a Mediator of ancient fame," are promised by the Harmonic Club for next night at the Crosby Opera House. There will be a new process in the way of music which the Club have promised, but the terms and the exact nature of the novelty have been kept a profound secret. Among the performances will be a new overture by Mr. Lewis, the leader of the Club, and a number of selections from the operas of "Martha" and "Lucrezia Borgia," by Flotow and Donizetti, respectively. The Club have been practicing for some time, and will no doubt give a very fine performance. The following is the programme:

Overture, "Mediator" ..... Lewis
Selections from "Martha" ..... Flotow
Selections from "Lucrezia Borgia" ..... Donizetti
Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, in a letter to the New York Times, having occasion to refer to the fact that Poe's mother was an actress, says: "Mrs. Poe's maiden name was Arnold, and she was a descendant of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. It would be interesting to know whether the latter's son, Richard Arnold, who was a well-known actor in Poe's time, was a relative of Mrs. Poe's husband."

A New Version of Tobacco.

There has been a very large crowd of Catholics assisted in the Jesuit Church during the week, the occasion being an anniversary festival in honor of the patron saint of Germany on the day of the year. The pastor has an interesting history. He is the Rev. Father Lambert, a priest of Pennsylvania, and who, besides being a clergyman of eminence, is also a lawyer of the highest standing of Pennsylvania. Father Lambert left the profession of a lawyer to go into the ministry. Religion at the age of 40, and has since risen rapidly in the church. He is a fine orator, and is very much admired by his congregation. He is also a fine musician, and has written a number of pieces of music, which are very popular. He is a man of fine appearance, and is very much liked by his congregation.

Theatrical Gossip.

Among those who were lately engaged for Booth and Barrett's engagement at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, was Miss Lizzie Weathersby, a young actress who has been playing in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for some time past. She is a very pretty girl, and is said to be a very good actress. She is a native of Philadelphia, and has been on the stage for about two years. She is a protege of Mr. Wheatley, the manager of the Arch Street Theatre, and has been playing under his management for some time past. She is a very clever actress, and has made many friends in Philadelphia. She is a member of the Arch Street company, and has been playing there